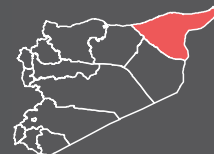




Camp Profile: Roj

Ar-Raqqa governorate, Syria
July 2018

Management agency: Self Administration / INGO
Administration actor: Self Administration / INGO



Summary

This profile provides a multi-sectoral needs overview and summarises the infrastructure and services present in Roj camp. Primary data was collected on 30 July 2018, with a follow-up on August 12, through direct interviews with the camp management team. As such, the findings of this assessment are indicative only and not statistically representative.

Camp Overview

Number of individuals: 1,612
Number of households: 484
Number of shelters: 600
First arrivals: 01/03/2015
Camp area: 0.09 km²

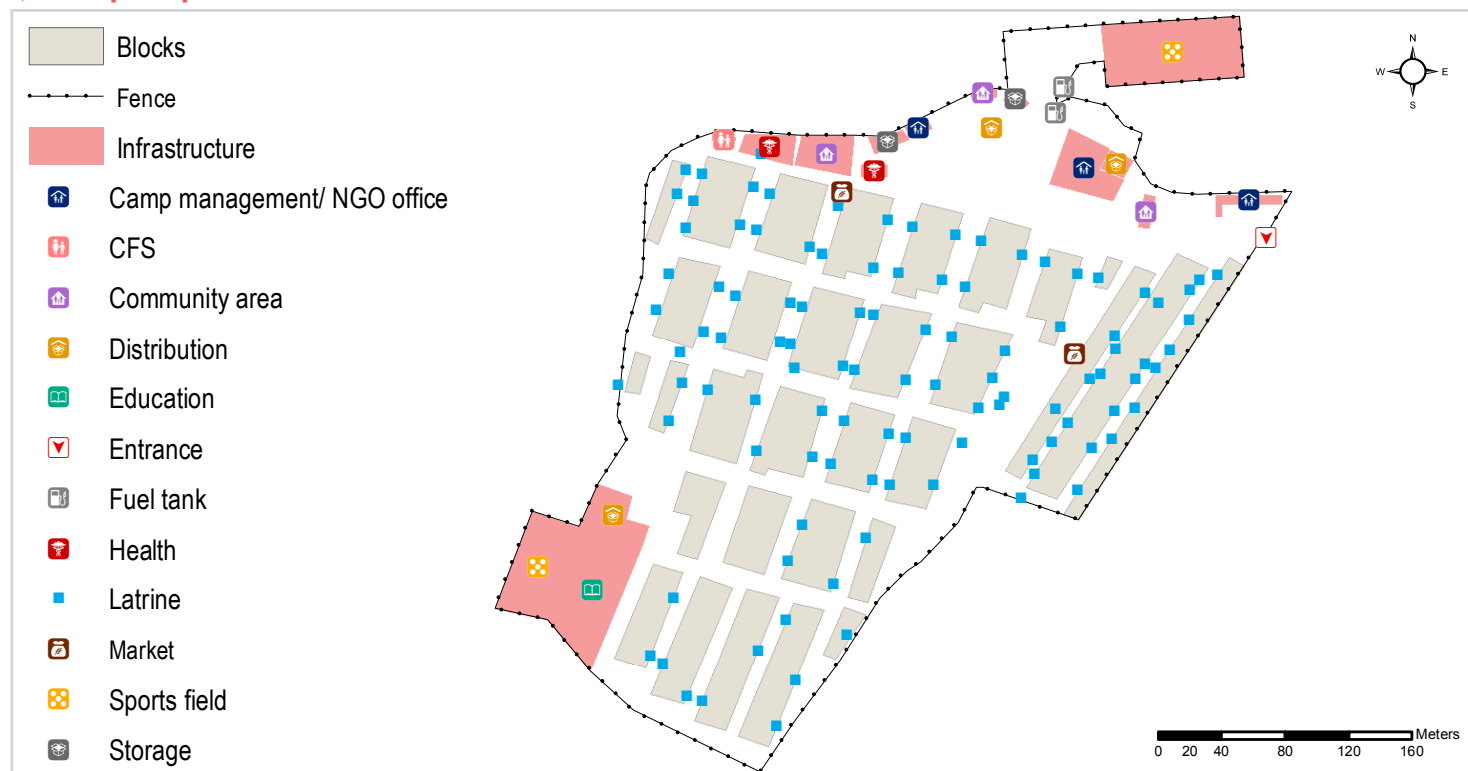
Demographics

	Total		Female	Male
Over 60	30%		19%	11%
18-59	21%		16%	5%
6-17	18%		13%	5%
0-5	31%		15%	16%

Location Map



Camp Map



Key findings

Shelter	All shelters are tents. There are reportedly 4 people per shelter on average.
WASH	Communal latrines are reportedly the only latrine type in the camp. Communal showers are reportedly available.
Health	There is reportedly one health facility in the camp and another outside the camp that is accessible to residents.
Livelihoods	Households are reportedly relying on spending savings and selling assistance items as livelihood coping strategies.
Food	Baby milk, sugar and tea are reportedly the most needed food items that are not currently available through assistance or in markets.
Education	There is reportedly one education facility in the camp.
Protection	There is reportedly one child friendly spaces (CFS) and one women's centre present in the camp.



➔ Priority needs

Top three priority needs reported by camp management:

- Employment opportunities for women
- Tent support
- Food

➔ Movements and intentions

Arrivals and departures

- 100%** of population has reportedly lived in the camp for more than one week
 - 0** individuals reportedly arrived in the 2 weeks prior to data collection
- Camp management reportedly did not know how many IDPs had departed in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.

🏠 Shelter

Number and type of shelters

- 600** shelters in the camp, **100% of which are occupied**. UNHCR provided all 600 shelters.

Tents are the only shelter types in camp.

- 4** people per shelter on average.

Shelter adequacy

Camp management reported the following shelter adequacy issues:

- Shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household.
- Shelters lack insulation from heat and cold.
- Lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors).

Twenty-five percent (25%) of tents are reportedly prone to flooding.

Crushed stone (for construction of shelter flood protection) and tools (e.g. shovels, wheelbarrows, axes) are being provided to residents to improve shelter sustainability. Camp management reported that **fire extinguishers are available to camp residents**.

💧 WASH

Access to water

Public taps or standpipes (provided by a local authorities) are the primary source of water. Water from the public tap is reportedly not treated before water is distributed. Camp management reported that in the two weeks prior to the assessment that **everyone/nearly everyone had sufficient water to meet their needs**.

Latrines and showers

Communal latrines are the only latrine types in camp

- ✓ **All** of the communal latrines are gender-separated.
- ✓ **All** of the communal latrines have lighting.
- ✓ **All** of the communal latrines have lockable doors.

Communal showers are the only bathing facilities in the camp.

- ✓ **All** of the communal showers are mostly clean.

Waste disposal

The camp has a **sewage system connected to the main network**.

Main waste disposal methods reported: **garbage collection by an NGO**

🏥 Health

There is reportedly one **health facility in the camp**, and there is also an accessible primary health care facility outside the camp that residents visit for treatment.

🍲 Food security

Main sources of food for camp residents are reportedly:

- Markets inside the camp.
- Markets outside the camp.
- Food distributions.

Camp management reported the following distribution types in the camp:

- Daily bread distributions by UNHCR.

Camp management reported that **food assistance is not sufficient in quantity or quality**.

Baby milk, sugar and tea are reportedly the most needed food items that are not currently available through assistance or in markets.

📦 Non-food items (NFIs)

Shelter NFI needs:

- Replacement tents

Top three household NFI needs:

- Clothes
- Shoes
- Winter blankets

💰 Livelihoods

Camp management reported that self-employment is the main income source in the camp. Residents rely on spending savings and selling assistance items as coping strategies.

👤 Protection

Camp management reported that **all residents are able to leave the camp for both emergency and non-emergency purposes**.

In the two weeks prior to the assessment, the following **safety or security issues inside the camp or within 500 metres of the camp were reported**:

- Serious threats from scorpions, snakes, or similar
- Non violent hostility towards residents by those not residing in camp
- Theft

Child headed households was a child protection issue within the two weeks prior to the assessment. **Camp management reported harassment and restrictions preventing women and girls from accessing services (e.g. health and education) were gender protection issues in the camp**.

- 1 child friendly space in the camp.

- 1 women's centre in the camp.

Camp management reported **no residents are missing official documentation**.

Camp management reported that all births in the camp are registered.

📖 Education

There is reportedly one education facility in the camp, run by an INGO. Camp management reported **there are no barriers to education and all children are receiving education inside the camp**.

👥 Community organisation

Camp management reports **residents receive information on distributions through community leaders**. Camp management reported the **priority information need are information on how to find job opportunities and how to access assistance**.